

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1886

NUMBER 906

HANDKERCHIEF SALE!



Ladies' and Gent's at 10, 15 and 25 cents.

Silks Handkerchiefs at 50, 75c. and \$1.00.

Mufflers \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00 each.

LOWEST PRICES!

SALE!

Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 2, 3 and 5 cts.

All Linen Handk'f at 10, 15 and 20 cts.

Emb. Linen Handkerchiefs 25, 35, 40, 50 and 65 cents.

Gente Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, Fast col. 10, 25, 35, 50 cents. Rare Bargains.

S.G. AUSTIN & CO

—We give interesting Washington dispatches.

—The Moen-Wilson mystery is out and our dispatches tell all about it.

—Doctor Pollock explains in a card today. He will leave on Tuesday for his new home.

—G. W. Myer, residing about three miles from Dixon on the Grand Detour road, is quite ill.

—A letter in this paper from Hon. Wm. E. Chandler explains the false reports concerning the Blaine, Edmunds and Arthur quarrels.

—The Catholics of our city and vicinity will give a fair during the holidays, commencing on the 23d instant and continuing until January 3d.

—It is rumored that coal is about to go up in price. We would not be surprised. The gentlemen who run the coal mines generally gauge such things to suit themselves.

—Mrs. Eaty, of Chatsworth, this State, aged ninety years, is cutting her third teeth; remarks an exchange. We have a citizen of Dixon, recently removed here from Chatsworth, who has had his eye-teeth cut frequently.

—"The Eagle Herald" is the grand name of a little paper started at Paw Paw on the first of this month by C. A. Morris. We believe that the "Eagle Herald" has been quite fortunate in selecting its cyrie where thrift and enterprise will assist in feathering its nest.

—There will be a meeting of Lee county teachers to-morrow evening in this city and a session will also be held on Saturday. Dr. Edwards, State superintendent elect, will address the meeting Friday evening at the Lutheran church. There should be a full attendance.

—Leonard Andrus' little son, Lex, has been very ill with croup and an eminent physician of Chicago was sent for to perform a surgical operation for the relief of the little sufferer, but fortunately it was found not to be necessary to do any cutting. The child is to-day entirely out of danger.

—The Rockford Register says: If you want to see a pretty sight, just step around to the mouth of the artesian well No. 3. The pure limpid water bubbles out from the earth hundred of gallons a minute and is now flowing into a pumping pit. The flow of the well is noticeably greater than in any of the other wells, the water being of sufficient volume to constantly fill a twelve-inch pipe.

—If THE TELEGRAPH'S early lessons in Scripture have not been forgotten, it is recorded in Ecclesiastes that there is a time to dance. Still it has been considered generally that there is no money in dancing; and, indeed, all the dancing the writer ever indulged in was, pecuniarily speaking, an actual expense. It is not so with the three great ballet dancers of the times for each receives a good round sum for whirling around on her toes. For compensation for excellence in grace, agility and fine poses Mouri receives ten thousand, Rosatti twelve and Subra six thousand dollars a year. They can afford to dance.

"Isn't it awful?" exclaimed Bella, looking up from the newspaper: "one hundred Cossacks lost."

"Quite a hardship, no doubt," responded Clara, languidly; "but then you know how much worse it would be had they been Newmarkets. Cossacks, you know, haven't been fashionable for some time."

A WELL DRESSED THIEF WHO STOLE INTO JAIL.

A Tale of a Shirt—That is Akin to Hood's Song of the Same Garment.

About three hundred years ago—now hold your breath, gentle-ten-cent-a-week patron of the EVENING TELEGRAPH, we are only prefacing a local item; a very strange affair that occurred in Dixon last night—nearly three centuries ago a co-partnership was formed by a couple of Albion's literati for the purpose of writing poetry; just as citizens of Dixon to-day join in companies for the purpose of selling dry goods, groceries, pork chop, oysters, lager beer or "some of that same;" and the firm name of that old poetical firm was Beaumont and Fletcher. In a literary point of view it might be said that the firm was a success and we, through the means of the "art preservative of all arts," enjoy the product thereof even to this day. Among the good things wisely said by Beaumont and Fletcher we find the evident fact that "There is a method in man's wickedness. It grows up by degrees."

We had an illustration of this last night here in Dixon. There appeared at the sheriff's office just before dark last evening a well dressed man, wearing long, light whiskers and, taking him all in all, of fair address. He solicited lodging of Mrs. Edwards and she informed him that they could keep there only such people as were sent to them under the law. And now comes an episode that doubtless has in it, if all the surrounding fact could be known, matter for a romance; perhaps of hardships, troubles and woe too sad for human heart; or mayhap the facts would divulge that

"There is a method in man's wickedness" that "grows up by degrees." The stranger left the jail and was soon after heard in an animated conversation with one of the proprietors of a "Five Cent Store" on Main street. The five cent merchant was urging the stranger to come to his store and the request was refused. "You have stolen a shirt," said the store keeper, and "if you don't come with me I will have you arrested." "Why don't you arrest me," was the frequent suggestion of the stranger, and while the parley was going on our reporter passed and being requested to find an officer, soon secured Deputy Coffy and the thief was arrested. The stolen shirt was found in his possession and he was taken to the jail. The man gave his name (probably not correctly) as T. A. Brown, and also said that his home is in Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Edwards informs us that only about fifteen minutes had elapsed from the time that Brown made application for lodging until he was back to the jail with the officer. So it appears that he had "caught on" to the lady's suggestion regarding the rules for receiving "boarders" at the jail and deliberately stole the shirt that he might be arrested and thus find good warm quarters for the night, and a toothsome breakfast in the morning. He had stolen a scarf from Charles H. Todd's store before taking the shirt and that was found on his person. He had with him also two school books; a dictionary and a history. Whether Brown considers it to be more honorable to steal than to beg in his efforts to procure lodging on a cold night, is one of the questions in ethics that appears to arise in this affair; but, at all events, it is evidently one of the cases, not infrequent here in cold weather, where men have committed petty larceny for the sole purpose of being arrested and sent to jail for the pleasures there is in institutions originally designed as a place of punishment. There is in the incident much food for thought.

Highway Law

The necessity of removing fences on the highways when the roads are blocked with snow often occurs during the winter, and as farmers whose lands are thus made free with are liable to object to such trespassing a little law upon the subject will be of interest to THE TELEGRAPH readers: If a highway becomes impassable from temporary causes, a traveler may lawfully pass over the adjoining field, even though it be necessary to take down fences and drive through corn fields replacing the fences after having passed through. In a Massachusetts case Judge Bigelow states that the law is as follows: "Highways being established for public service, and for use and benefit of the whole community, a due regard for the welfare of all requires that, when temporarily obstructed, the right of travel should not be interrupted. It is a maxim of the common law that where public convenience and necessity come into conflict with private rights, the latter must yield

to the former. A person traveling on a highway is in the exercise of a public, not a private right. If he is compelled by impassable obstructions to leave the way and go upon adjoining lands, he is still in the exercise of the same right. The rule does not, therefore, violate the principle that individual convenience must always be held subordinate to private rights, but clearly falls within the maxim which makes public convenience and public paramount."

From Nachusa

Last week one day Harvey Herbst and Harvey Spangler shot ten rabbits. We call this doing well for two boys.

At the musical entertainment on Tuesday evening in the hall ten dollars was cleared. Mr. Sleighbaugh was the manager.

Miss Mary Shank is attending school at the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nichols and son, Herbert, of Cresco, Iowa, visited with their relatives, Reed and George March.

An oyster supper will be given Dec. 2 at the residence of D. C. Cortright, on the Stiles farm, proceeds to be given to the Rev. Stockwell. Supper fifty cents per couple. Old and young all come. Room, room for all.

George Willard is now the happy father of a son. He now walks two inches taller.

Look out for a new wedding soon. Still there's more to follow. GYPSY.

DOCTOR POLLOCK'S REMOVAL.

MR. SHAW: As you have, through THE TELEGRAPH, told your readers that I am about to move to Sterling, I wish to add that I regret that I was unable to previously acquaint my friends and patrons of the change. But it was unknown to myself until the first of this week and my decision was quickly made through a desire to take advantage of a good thing offered, and not for a lack of appreciation of our excellent people and the liberal patronage they have given me. In leaving Dixon I realize that I leave a pleasant home, but do not intend to forsake it entirely. I retain my office here and it will be reopened as soon as a suitable man can be found to take charge of it and I shall see that the interests of my old patrons are maintained. Most Respectfully, L. J. POLLOCK.

MISUNDERSTOOD THE ORDERS.

Two Passenger Trains Come Together and Four Men Are Killed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 2.—A frightful disaster took place Wednesday morning on the Northern Pacific railroad at a point east of Buffalo river, near Smizen's farm. The Pacific express and the east-bound passenger trains came in collision on a curve. The west-bound train was behind time, and orders had been given for the two trains to pass at Muskado, but were changed to Glynden. Owing to a misunderstanding the trains came into collision at the curve named. Four men were killed, the name of only one, Mail Messenger Dennis, of Brainerd, being learned. The other victims were the engineer, baggage-master and fireman of the west-bound train. After the collision the mail-car caught fire and, with its contents, was burned. Four other cars were also consumed. The passengers on both trains were seriously shaken up, but none were dangerously injured.

Bad Luck in a Bet.

I met a gentleman recently who told me that he never made but one bet in his life, and although he won it yet the money brought him so much bad luck that he never repeated the offense. It was made on a presidential election, and he won \$800. He was away from home at the time, and he invested the money in a handsome set of furniture for his wife. Their home was being improved, and this set of furniture would be a pleasant surprise to her. The furniture was packed and shipped, but an accident happened to the boat and it was tied up six weeks in a hot port. When delivered it was so much damaged that after removing the handsome marble tops the furniture was sent to a cabinet shop for repairs. Shortly afterward the shop took fire and the furniture was burned. On his return home, after hearing of the loss of his furniture, he found that one of the workmen had let something fall on one of the marble slabs and broken it. He thought he would finish the business, so he got a sledge hammer and smashed the whole lot of marble. His only son, a boy 3 years of age, stood by to see the fun, but stumbled and fell on a sharp piece of marble, receiving a dangerous wound on his temple. He has grown to manhood, but will carry to his grave an ugly scar.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Making Fun of Him.

A Buffalo newspaper tells of a young man, the usual "well known young society man," of course, who wrote to a pretty girl in the east whom he had met and admired, asking her in the course of the letter a good many questions. She answered promptly, not the questions, but the letter, and asked some questions on her own hook, such as these: "What kind of tooth powder do you use? Who gave you this name? Do worms think? What do you think of the pre-Adamist theory? Are the Jews going to return to Russia? If you are discovered, are you found?" The young man

thinks that she's making fun of him.—New York Sun.

In Foreign Postoffices.

It is monotonous to be a London postoffice clerk, since continental countries are fond of using the department for freight traffic. On one occasion the postoffice received from Belgium a live pigeon, a live fowl and 150 live frogs. Many bees and snakes were detected, which were stopped in their transit through the postoffice from different countries. Among the contents of parcels received in the returned letter office in Dublin, having been stopped as contrary to the regulations, were two hens, eight mice and two hedgehogs.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HOT WATER BOTTLES, the best thing on earth for extracting pain, at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand. 900tf

Seipp's celebrated extra pale beer on draught at the Keystone sample room. 892 THEO. LUCE, Prop.

We puff the Gato cigar for solid comfort. 905w1

Hides Wanted.

The highest cash prices paid for hides at the harness shop of CHAS HUGUET, 909w1 888m3 Hennepin Street,

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

ALBUMS—choice and cheap—at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand.

CUTICREAM—the best remedy known for chapped hands and healing the skin, at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand.

LADIES call and test Wright's Perfumes, the best in the world at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand. 900tf

Mothers, always use Dr. Seth Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial for Children. A mild, safe tonic. 25c.

DIXON PUMP AND PIPE WORKS

We are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing, such as wind-mills, mowers, wringers, sewing machines, etc. Will also do a general business in plumbing, pipe buildings for water, steam, or gas; put in new or repair old pumps. Light machinery made new and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ATKINS & BENNETT, Water St., Watter's old stand.

Rosbrook's Hack Line and Livery.

All calls to and from trains to any part of the city will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 26. Leave orders at C.A. Todd's hat store. 886tf

"BLIZZARD" Chest Protectors—something new, at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand.

EVERYTHING in the drug line at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand. 900tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and restores health and strength. No one whose blood is impure can feel well. When you are discouraged and despondent take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.

Wood.

Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. J. M. McROBERTS.

S. W. Beach, Mansfield, Pa., says: "I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer and it always relieves my cold."

HANGING LAMPS, elegant for holiday presents, at W. L. FOOTE'S, Higgins' old stand.

We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair renewer to our readers. It restores gray hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best known remedy for hair and scalp diseases.

Children

often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness, or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery, and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste, and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine.

WANTED.

WANTED. General agents, to wholesale and retail my New Motor. Rare chance to make money. Good salary or 50 cents on the dollar commission. Send for circulars. F. M. WEAVER, Indianapolis, Ind. 891y1

BOARD—in a private family by a young lady. Address P. O. Box 470. 904tf

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

J. H. MORRIS & SON, GROCERS, Agents for Dixon.

One agent (merchant only) wanted in every wa, R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago.

Tillson & Hayden

ARE AGAIN

Head quarters for the

Choicest and Most Magnificent

HOLIDAY HOLIDAY PRESENTS HOLIDAY HOLIDAY

In The City!

New Goods

—AT—

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

NEW CARPETS

NEW DRESS GOODS

NEW PRINTS

NEW GINGHAMS

NEW SILKS

NEW VELVETS

and PLUSHE

New Goods Every Day

—AT—

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

OVERCOATS

MEN'S EXTRA SIZED OVERCOATS.
MEN'S CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS.
MEN'S CASSIMERE OVERCOATS.
MEN'S PLUSH OVERCOATS.
YOUTHS OVERCOATS.
BOY'S OVERCOATS.

AT JAMES H. TODD'S.

Have you heard the

LATEST

That at the

HAT STORE

You can see the Largest and finest line of

MUFFLERS, GLOVES, NECK WEAR, UNDERWEAR.

And Everything in

GENT'S WEAR!

—AT—

Chas. A. Todd's, The Hatter.

LOOK AT THE fine Double-Breasted Coats and Vests. Best Overcoat for \$5.00 in Dixon, at the HAT STORE.

NICE PRESENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME

To make your selections for the Holidays

New stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

THEO. J. HYDE & CO'S.

OUR INCOME AND OUTGO.

BALANCES SHOWN ON THE BOOKS OF THE NATION.

Rapid Decrease in the Amount of Three Per Cents. Outstanding—Our Purchase from Russia and Its Value—Carlisle's Views as to Tariff Legislation—The Agricultural Situation—Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—The reduction in the public debt during November amounted to \$3,005,249. The total debt less cash in the treasury is now \$1,351,452,098. The net cash balance in the treasury Wednesday was \$40,093,556, against \$52,782,119 a month ago. Redemption of 3 per cent. bonds accounts for this reduction in net cash. On Nov. 1 there were \$80,848,700 in 3 per cents. outstanding, while Wednesday's statement reports but \$71,154,250 outstanding.

The gold coin and bullion fund in the treasury is \$254,450,853, with liabilities of gold certificates outstanding amounting to \$90,520,639, thus leaving a gold fund balance of \$163,930,220. On Nov. 1 this gold balance was \$158,537,179. There are now \$105,519,817 in silver certificates outstanding, or about \$5,250,000 more than a month ago. The treasury now holds \$184,911,938 standard silver dollars, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 during the past month.

Government receipts during November from all sources amounted to \$27,576,102, or \$2,000,000 more than during November a year ago. Customs receipts were \$15,140,143, against \$13,056,651 during November, 1885; internal revenue receipts were \$9,680,251, nearly \$500,000 more than in November, 1885. Expenditures during November were \$25,657,700, or \$2,000,000 more than during November, 1885. The total revenue for the first five months of the current year was \$132,060,192, or \$11,000,000 more than for the corresponding five months of 1885. Expenditures for these five months of 1886 were \$125,917,834, or about \$11,000,000 more than for the corresponding five months in 1885. More than \$6,000,000 of this increased expenditure over the expenditures of the five months in 1885 is due to payment of Alabama claim awards.

Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, thinks the tax on oleomargarine will net a revenue of \$2,000,000 or perhaps more during the current fiscal year.

Some Facts About Alaska.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—Governor Swineford, of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior estimates the white population of the territory at 3,250; the native population at 33,000. Of the native Alaskans he says that they are a very superior race intellectually as compared with the people generally known as North American Indians, and are, as a rule, industrious and provident, and wholly self-sustaining. They live in neat, comfortable homes of their own construction. They are shrewd and natural born traders. Not a few among them speak English. Some of the younger men and women have learned to read and write, and nearly all are anxious for the education of their children. With reference to the climate he says the coldest weather last winter was five degrees above zero for half a day. The fisheries are very valuable, there being sixty varieties of food fishes, and the cod and salmon fisheries are equal to any in the world. The fur product is about \$2,500,000 in value yearly. Coal exists at various points. He wants \$40,000 for school purposes, and says a license fee should take the place of the present prohibitory law that does not prohibit. He closes by saying that the territory should have a delegate in congress and a territorial government.

Development of American Agriculture.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—Commissioner of Agriculture Coburn, in his annual report, says: American agriculture has developed colossal proportions. With more than two centuries of growth much the larger part of its development has come from the thought and labor of the last thirty years. In that time wheat has quadrupled its product. Corn has a three-fold production, and cotton has doubled its crop. This country produces more than half the cotton of the world, and three-fourths of the maize. American agriculture has been progressive, but the future is likely to witness a more rapid progress than has yet been recorded. Referring to this year's crops he says there is no scarcity either in the home supply or in the surplus necessary for any foreign demand, so that no curtailment of agricultural exports is expected.

The Cross-Continent Railways.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—Gen. Johnston in his report as commissioner of railways, speaks well of the condition of the several Pacific roads. There is nothing new in the report regarding the Union Pacific above what has already been published in these dispatches. The Central Pacific shows an increase in earnings over last year of \$2,430,513, and the Northern Pacific of \$536,413. He says the law of 1878 providing for sinking funds does not produce a sufficient sum to pay the dues to the United States, and that additional legislation is required. The United States has paid interest on the subsidy bonds to the amount of \$70,854,325.62, and credited the roads for transportation services \$30,750,096.42, being an excess of interest paid by the government of \$40,104,229.20.

Carlisle and Morrison in Confab.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—Speaker Carlisle arrived in the city Wednesday morning and took his former quarters at the Briggs. Representative Morrison arrived in the city several hours ahead of Mr. Carlisle and put up at Willard's. About 11 o'clock the speaker left the hotel, and soon afterward Morrison disappeared. For two or three hours neither of these two Democratic leaders could be found, and it was presumed that they were enjoying a conference in some quiet place.

Speaker Carlisle, as he left the hotel, said that the tariff question certainly will be called up at this session of congress, and, further, that it will be pushed to a vote. He also expressed the opinion that the vote in favor of tariff reform will be larger than at last session.

The Failure of the Atlanta.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—Secretary Whitney has made public the official reports of three trial trips of the Atlanta made last August, September and November. The contract calls for the maintenance of an indicated horse power of 3,500 for six hours,

and the highest reached during the three trips was but 3,034, and that only for a few minutes. Something was continually giving way or leaking, and the bearings became heated. It will be eight or ten weeks before she can make another trial trip. The highest speed she made was 14.7 knots per hour.

Ben Butler to Handle Thebe's Case.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—It is stated by Kentuckians that Gen. B. F. Butler will be retained as counsel for Mr. Thebe in the latter's contest for Mr. Carlisle's seat.

Economy at the Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—Secretary Whitney has directed commandants at all navy yards to utilize marine guards under their commands in watching and protecting government property at their stations, and to report to the department the number of watchmen and ship keepers heretofore employed for this purpose, whose services can be spared without detriment to the public service.

The President Has the "Rheumatiz."

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—The president has been confined to his room for two or three days by a slight attack of rheumatism, and for that reason has been compelled to deny himself to callers other than members of his cabinet. The attack is similar to that from which he had frequently suffered before coming to Washington, and does not interfere with his work.

A PETITION FROM FRANCE.

Minister McLane Will Forward a Plea for the Anarchists.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—M. Roquet, secretary of the Paris municipal council, forwarded to United States Minister McLane a petition adopted by the council Nov. 27 asking for his intercession with the governor of Illinois in behalf of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. Minister McLane sent the following reply:

As the petition is destined for the governor of Illinois, and is made with the object of sparing human life, I will not refuse my assistance if you persist in demanding it. But allow me to inform you that in the present case it is useless. You can, without disadvantage and with as much efficacy as I, address yourself direct to the executive of Illinois, who alone has the power of granting pardon. Without raising any objection to the accomplishment of your wishes, I beg that you will rest assured that capital punishment, applicable in no state of the union to political offenses, is prescribed only for odious crimes against the public weal, such as murder and rape, committed under aggravated circumstances and with premeditation.

Minister McLane, at Roquet's request, consented to transmit the council's petition to Governor Oglesby.

Looks Like Mulhatten was West.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 2.—A phenomenon is reported from Coal Harbor, fifty miles north. During the coldest hour Monday the heavens seemed aglow with the most brilliant fire, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon an immense blaze of fire shot down through the frosty atmosphere, its passage being accompanied by a loud hissing noise. As the flame descended a breath of warm air passed over the vicinity, and the strange visitor fell on the opposite side of the river. Its contact with the earth was accompanied by an explosion, which sounded like the firing of a cannon. An examination of the spot where the fire seemed to fall was made soon after, and the only evidences of an explosion were the shattered ice and a bare depression in the earth. No one can account for the phenomenon, but it is believed to have been a meteoric fragment. Its direction was from northeast to southwest.

Indiana's Lieutenant Governorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—Attorney General Michener, who will defend the injunction proceedings brought by Senator Smith against Secretary Myers in the lieutenant governorship matter, filed a demurrer to the complaint Wednesday morning, alleging, first, that the plaintiff has no legal capacity to sue, and second, that the facts alleged do not constitute a sufficient cause for action. The court suggested the feasibility of permitting judgment to be entered pro forma, inasmuch as an appeal would necessarily follow to the supreme court, but Mr. Smith intimated that it might make a difference which side took the appeal, and the case went over until Tuesday next.

League Meeting Dispersed by Police.

CORR, Dec. 2.—A large National league meeting was convened here Wednesday, which was presided over by Commoner O'Connor. Shortly after the meeting had been called to order the police arrived in force and the crowd fled, leaving the speakers on the platform. The latter were commanded to leave, and it is alleged that the district inspector of police, a ruffianly fellow, attacked Mr. O'Connor, striking him in the face with his fist and smashing his eyeglasses. Commoners Tanner and O'Hea, who were among those present and announced to speak at the meeting, were roughly handled by the police.

British Filibusters in Limbo.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Col. Sandoval and George Baird were brought up Wednesday on the charge of infringing on the foreign enlistment act by fitting out a privateer intended to make war against the government of Venezuela. The formal evidence was taken and the prisoners were remanded and locked up in default of \$10,000 bail. The prisoners are connected with the Venezuela and Panama Gold company, and hired and fitted with munitions of war the steamer Justia in behalf of the rebels of Venezuela during the year 1885.

The Tory Move Falls Rather Flat.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The action of the government in summoning Mr. Dillon has not created that enthusiasm or received the support in Tory circles that was expected, and it has certainly called up a greater degree of indignation and resentment among the opposition than was counted upon. In these circumstances it is thought probable that no further prosecutions will be attempted, and that Mr. Dillon's case will be allowed to die a natural death.

Woman Suffrage Convention in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 2.—A state woman suffrage convention opened here Wednesday with Susan B. Anthony and other notables in attendance. The leading speakers were Miss Anthony, Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska, and Rev. Olympia Brown Willis, of Wisconsin. Miss Anthony pleaded earnestly for the power of the ballot to be given to women, claiming that disfranchisement to any class

was morally, socially, physically and educationally degrading.

A Rope Ready for a Lawyer.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Dec. 2.—John Burke, Jr., and James Kennedy, on trial here for the murder of Baltimore & Ohio Inspector John J. Curran, at Baltimore, received a letter by mail Wednesday morning from some unknown Baltimorean saying that Lawyer Pierson was trying to save their necks through infamous lies, and warning them that they will not escape their fate, adding that a rope was ready for Pierson.

India Agitating for Home Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Agitation for the extension of home rule in India is receiving a great deal of quiet aid through the wide circulation of Mr. Hume's pamphlet entitled "The Star in the East," which is a strong appeal for recognition of the rights of the native population of India. The brochure is printed in all of the native Indian languages.

Dustin Held on Bail.

FORT KEOGH, M. T., Dec. 2.—William L. Dustin, of the Miles City Dressed Beef company, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was examined Tuesday and bound over in \$1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished.

Farmers Combining Against the Knights.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The farmers of several counties in Massachusetts are combining against the K. of L. whom they charge with fomenting strikes during harvest time.

LYNCHINGS ARE RATHER COMMON,

But When Five Take Place in One Day it is Worth Noting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.—Casar Robinson, a negro, was lynched Tuesday night at Florence, S. C., for attempting to assault a young white girl. He was arrested Tuesday and identified by the girl, after which he was lodged in jail. Late Tuesday evening a large party of armed white men gathered at the jail for the purpose of lynching the prisoner. At the same time several hundred negroes gathered in the vicinity for the purpose of protecting the man. The lynching party, however, divided their forces; one party kept the negro mob at bay, while the other dragged Robinson out, hanged him to a tree in the yard and riddled his body with bullets. The negroes fired several shots at the lynchers, but a volley from the latter dispersed the negroes.

Four More Negroes Strung Up.

DEKALB TEX., Dec. 2.—Four negroes who had murdered George Taaf, a farmer in the Indian territory, were taken from the officers in this county, Monday night, and lynched by a mob.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The linseed oil mill of Boaz & Co., in Cincinnati, was destroyed Wednesday by flames originating from an explosion of sewer-gas. A herd of possibly 200 head of buffalo is in the Bad Lands of Dakota, near the headwaters of Beaver and Glendive creeks. It is thought that Indians drove them down from British soil.

John Keck, a furniture-dealer at Detroit and Ann Arbor, filed in each city, Wednesday, chattel mortgages for \$74,500, at the demand of banks that he owed. He claims to be able to continue in business.

The signal service bureau has detailed Lieut. Powell to proceed to Omaha and organize the meteorological service of the Union Pacific road. It is said that similar plans have been matured by the Northern and Canadian Pacific roads.

James Perkins, a dentist in Milwaukee, the son of a pioneer of that city, killed himself with a revolver while in bed. A large party of friends had but just left his house. He lived happily with his wife and children, and had no financial cares.

Eviction Officers Ingloriously Repulsed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—A bailiff and his assistant, who were engaged in serving ejectment processes upon the tenants on Lord Dillon's estates in Ballyhannis, Wednesday, were assailed by a crowd of 200 girls, who pelted the officers with mud and stones until they fled, leaving in the hands of the victors their horse and jaunting car, together with the papers, which they had not yet served.

Fire in a Milwaukee Print Shop.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—About 8:30 Wednesday night a fire broke out in the basement of the building occupied by The Milwaukee Herald, and as two alarms were sent in it was at first feared that the fire would prove serious. It was, however, extinguished after the building and contents had been damaged to the extent of \$7,000 or \$8,000. The fire originated among a lot of oily rags and waste.

A Peculiar Coincidence.

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 2.—While Mrs. Rebecca Phillips was milking on Saturday evening, she fell back with a violent pain in the head, and died in great agony Monday night. The strange part of it is that the cow, which was perfectly healthy, was apparently similarly stricken, and died within five minutes of the time of Mrs. Phillips' death.

Trains Delayed by a Blizzard.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 2.—The Northern Pacific train, which should have arrived here at noon Wednesday, is eight hours late, owing to a blizzard, which prevails in northern Minnesota and eastern Dakota. Snow plows and a large force of men have been sent out to relieve trains.

Winter Arrived on Time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Dispatches from the west and northwest indicate that winter set in very promptly Wednesday. At Aberdeen, D. T., the thermometer registered 21 below, at Brainerd, 23 below, and zero was touched at many places. Here the mercury said 5 below at 3 a. m. Thursday.

Jansen's Victim Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Jansen, who was stabbed by her husband a few days ago as reported in these dispatches, died Wednesday. Jansen made an abortive attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself with a bed sheet, but the officials caught him and stopped his proceedings.

The Temperance Republican League.

COURTLANDT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The anti-saloon state convention has decided to call the organization the New York State Temperance Republican league. It was also decided to favor high license as one of the objects of the league, but the objective point is prohibition.

Gave Up Their K. of L. Charters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Owing to a strike of green glass blowers having been ordered by Assembly 149 K. of L., six local assemblies of blowers have surrendered their charters, because the strike was in direct conflict with a contract the blowers had with their employers. The knights were opposed to a clause in the contract allowing the employment of apprentices. The assemblies that gave up their charters were located at Clayton, Millville, Salem, Woodbury, Williams-town and Glassboro, Pa. There is war between the knights and the blowers now, the former declaring they will black-list and proscribe the latter, and the latter talk of not allowing any one to work who has violated the contract. About 600 men are involved.

A Bankrupt Indiana City.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 2.—The press telegram from Washington to the effect that the city of Evansville and the holders of her bonds were about to agree on a settlement is untrue. The sentiment here is overwhelmingly in favor of 50 cents on the dollar. The Democrats have the present council, elected on that platform, and there is said to be an alliance between the Democrats and the Workingmen's party, which is very strong here, for the spring election, one of the conditions of which is that they shall stand until the end for a 50-cent settlement. It is conceded that such an alliance would elect every councilman in the city by a heavy majority.

The Henry George Propaganda.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Henry George was shown the telegram Wednesday announcing that Col. Paacae, of Louisville, had received a letter from him outlining a plan for electing Mr. George president in 1888 on the United Labor ticket. Mr. George stated that the last assertion was erroneous. The movement had nothing to do with electing him or any particular man as president. It was a movement for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Progressive Democracy or United Labor party all over the country. Letters with this object are being sent out by the New York committee of the party.

Looks Like a Sort of "Deal."

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Knights of Labor have endorsed the Republican nominee for mayor, Robinson, believing that Bruce (Dem.) has pledged himself to certain corporations. On Saturday the "business men's committee," consisting of Merrimac Valley Street railroad officials and stockholders, put Bruce on the business men's ticket, and Monday evening the board, Mayor Bruce and his aldermen, granted permission to the aforesaid street railway company to lay tracks in certain streets of the city.

Lincoln Clubs in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Representative Republicans from all parts of the state met here Wednesday and formed a permanent campaign club under the name of the Lincoln league. J. N. Huston, chairman of the state central committee, was elected president; C. E. Wilson, of Lebanon, secretary, and N. S. Byram, of this city, treasurer. Clubs are to be formed in all parts of the state, and delegates will be sent from each to the annual league meetings.

Mahoning Valley Colliers Strike.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Indications point to a general strike of coal miners in the Mahoning valley. The men demand an advance of 10 cents per ton, which the operators say they can not afford to pay. All the miners in the Seventh district, between 2,500 and 3,000, quit work Wednesday. A long strike is expected.

The Indianapolis Tragedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—Harris, who shot himself and wife Tuesday evening, in this city, died during the night. His wife continues alive, but physicians say she can not possibly survive long. The bullet is in the head somewhere. Blood has poured from her ears, eyes, nose, and mouth.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

To Regulate

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with Kidney Affections, avoid stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulator. Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth,

TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the Bilious Stomach, sweetens the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colds, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take

Simmons Liver Regulator.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE, \$1.00.

JOHN GUTHRIE,

Architect and Builder.

Plans and specifications for all kinds of building furnished on short notice. Terms Reasonable. Address, Dixon Ill. inois. Residence in north Dixon, near residence of E. C. Sickels.

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MONEY TO LOAN on real estate in Ind. and Ill. at six per cent interest and upwards, with option of partial payments. Interest allowed on time deposits. Correspondence Solicited.



M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers



INSURANCE.

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J. V. THOMAS

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ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at

45 N. 45 Randolph St. LORD & THOMAS.

A Witness for Lord Colin.
LONDON, Dec. 2.—In the Campbell divorce suit Wednesday the defense examined Rosa Haer, formerly lady's-maid to Lady Campbell. The witness told some ugly stories about her ladyship's connection with the duke of Marlborough, declaring her belief that criminal intercourse was a common thing with them. She said Lady Campbell would go out at 8 in the evening and not return until 3 o'clock next morning. She admitted that she had been discharged by Lady Campbell, but said that while in her ladyship's service she had posted letters daily to the duke of Marlborough. Upon cross-examination her testimony was much weakened by reference to what she had sworn to in writing at the previous trial. In nearly every instance she admitted that her previous testimony was untrue. She persisted, however, in her charge of criminal intercourse between Lady Campbell and the duke. This she had no positive knowledge of, but believed it to be true from various circumstances. Lord Colin's father, the duke of Argyll, is an almost constant attendant on the trial.

Francis Palms' Will.
DETROIT, Dec. 2.—The will of the late Francis Palms was filed for probate Wednesday afternoon. It authorizes his trustees to manage the estate, collect rents, order repairs, etc., the same as he would do if living. It gives \$5,000 to his brother, Ange Palms, and leaves \$1,000 each to the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. Vincent's Orphan asylum. It directs the payment of the net income to his son, Francis F., during his life, and the other half to his daughter, Clothilde. On the death of either one-half of the principal of the estate is to be divided in equal proportions between either his or her children. Upon the death of either without issue the entire net income is to be paid to the surviving child during his or her life. Francis F. Palms, Clothilde Palms and Michael O'Brien are named as trustees.

A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

IS WHAT EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER CALLS A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.

Remarks on the Relations Which Existed Between President Arthur and Mr. Blaine—With Some Reflections on the Habits of the Press Special and a Recent Noteworthy Occurrence.

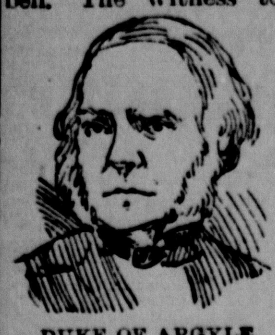
BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Herald prints a letter from ex-Secretary William E. Chandler concerning the relations which existed between President Arthur and Mr. Blaine while Mr. Blaine remained in President Arthur's cabinet and subsequently. The letter is in answer to an article in The Herald in which it is stated that Mr. George Bliss failed to prosecute the Salisbury (star routers) because they were friends of Blaine. This Mr. Chandler denies and says the prosecution failed because of lack of evidence. Other allegations in the article are that Blaine determined to remain in Arthur's cabinet until he was turned out; that the cause of Blaine's resignation was a breach of good faith regarding instructions to Mr. Trevelyan, and a difference of opinion regarding the South American policy; that thereafter Blaine and his family were strangers at the White House, and that this enmity was intensified because Arthur and his friends were accused of covertly assisting by their indifference the election of Cleveland. Mr. Chandler then proceeds:

This is nearly all a tissue of falsehoods. The resignations of the members of the Garfield cabinet were all placed in President Arthur's hands immediately after he took the oath of office before the chief justice on the 23d day of September, 1881, in the vice president's room, while President Garfield's remains were lying in the rotunda of the capitol. The president asked the several gentlemen to remain in office until there could be a fuller conference. The next day the funeral procession started for Ohio, but President Arthur remained behind. Before leaving Washington Mr. Blaine asked the president at what date he would probably be released from the state department, and the latter replied that he desired Mr. Blaine to remain until the Yorktown celebration of October 19 should be over and the entertainment of the French and German visitors should be completed. Mr. Blaine, of course, consented to the president's wishes. After the foreign visitors had departed, which was about the middle of November, Mr. Blaine still remained to assist in the preparation of so much of the president's message as related to foreign affairs. Soon after congress convened, during December, and on the day on which Mr. Frelinghuysen had signified that he desired to commence official duties, Mr. Blaine left the department.

During all this period I saw Mr. Blaine frequently, and he conversed with me freely. He manifested to me no desire whatever to remain in Mr. Arthur's cabinet; he signified no such wish to the president. He considered a change natural and inevitable. The president furthermore urged him to accept the appointment of minister to England, which Mr. Blaine declined with thanks, and they parted in a friendly spirit. I remember that Mr. Blaine said to me that he did not feel able to keep up such an establishment in London as he would desire to maintain. I wrote a note to the president in connection with his declination of the mission, which may, perhaps, be found among President Arthur's papers, or Mr. Blaine may have a copy.

The differences touching some features of the South American policy happened after Mr. Blaine left the cabinet, the principal one of a personal character being between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Blaine. Even this, I think, never amounted to a total suspension of intercourse. Mr. Blaine had given a public reception at his house to the new secretary, but after a time hospitalities ceased, though I think mutual calls by card were never abandoned. Between the president and Mr. Blaine personal relations and an exchange of hospitalities were kept up. Even when the differences on the South American policy were at the warmest point, Mr. Blaine dined at the White House and the president dined at Mr. Blaine's. I am quite sure that Mr. and Mrs. Blaine were invited to the White House two or three times during the winter of 1884, and that the president dined at Mr. Blaine's as late as March, 1884, within three months of the national convention.

During the canvass for the nomination in the spring and summer of 1884 many sharp sayings were in circulation, and the president was much disturbed at times at the reports of some of them, and Mr. Blaine may have also been irritated, but personal relations were never terminated. As late as last spring, when Mr. Blaine finished his "Twenty



Years in Congress," he sent the two volumes to Mr. Arthur with a kind inscription, and they were accepted by a friendly note. After the presidential election the chairman of the national committee was indiscreet enough, in a published interview, to impute to President Arthur and the members of his cabinet a want of fidelity and zeal in the canvass. This charge was baseless, and was so declared by me at the time in a letter to The New York Tribune. All possible and appropriate assistance was rendered. It could not have been expected that we should supersede the chairman or do his work, although it would have been better if some one had done so. Mr. Blaine has never indorsed the chairman's aspersion, to my knowledge.

In truth, there is much less bitterness, certainly much less personal discourtesy, prevailing among public men who are rivals than our prolific and reckless newspaper writers would have the readers believe. Everything which does happen is magnified or distorted. The Herald of Saturday last states that I did not speak to President Hayes on the late funeral occasion. This is untrue. I greeted him respectfully. The refusal of Mr. Blaine to accept Senator Edmunds' hand is to be regretted. Mr. Blaine's assigned reason was that two days before there had been made public a letter written by Mr. Edmunds in the spring of 1885, which impeached Mr. Blaine's personal integrity. Mr. Blaine had the right to draw this inference from the letter, but considering the surroundings, he should have reciprocated Mr. Edmunds' salutation. He acted, however, from sudden impulse, and thereby widened a breach which, like that with Mr. Conkling, ought never to have existed. While our great Republican leaders quarrel the party suffers, and by reason of such differences, loses a presidential election. It is for the interest of the country that such purely personal controversies should not arise or continue between prominent leaders of either party. It is to be regretted that such writers as the one whose letter to The Herald I am considering, and The Herald itself, should endeavor to widen, instead of healing, such quarrels. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. Concord, N. H., Nov. 20.

Strike of Philadelphia Weavers.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A general strike of the upholstery weavers of this city took place Wednesday. The wage list under which the men have been working since February of the present year, expired on Monday night. Then the manufacturers announced their intention of making a reduction in wages. Several conferences were held, but no conclusion reached. Nearly 400 men are out on the strike.

Mexican Horse Thieves Captured.
LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 2.—A band of twelve Mexican horse and cattle thieves, which have been preying on American ranchmen for six months past, were captured by Deputy Sheriff Sanchez Wednesday morning, twenty miles north of here.

The Bituminous Coal Pool.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A secret meeting of representatives of the soft coal producers interested in the eastern pool was held here Wednesday. A committee was appointed to apportion percentages of output among the companies.

WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES,

"DOC" WILSON RELATES A HARROWING TALE OF DESERTION.

That Millionaire Moen Declares a Pestiferous Prevarication—The Barbed Wire Man Alleged to Have gone Back on a Too-Previous Infant and let Him Hoe His Own Row.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—Unable to bear the strain on his mind any longer, "Doc" Wilson Wednesday morning, broken down in health and weeping like a child, told the great secret which has existed between him and P. L. Moen, of Worcester, for so many years. He told the story in the presence of four reputable citizens, who furnished it to the press. "I am looked at as a blackmailer," he said, "and those who believe I have been bleeding that old man hold me in as much contempt as a yellow dog. But I will stand it no longer. I am more sinned against than sinning, and now the truth shall be known. My name is not Wilson, nor am I the son of Jonas Wilson. My father is the man who is accusing me of blackmail, and my name is Levi Moen, the lawful son of P. L. Moen, of Worcester."

Mr. Wilson then went on to tell the story of his birth and the wrong done him by his father. His story is that he is a son of Moen by his first wife, and that he was born a few months after the marriage. Moen being a deacon and professedly high-toned Christian, did not wish to face the scandal of such an early birth for his first born, so a bargain was made with one Jonas Wilson, of Danielsonville, Conn., a stage driver, by which the babe was transferred to the latter's care and was brought up as a Wilson. The boy lived and toiled in the humble sphere to which he says Moen consigned him, and it was not until he was a young man grown that he learned the secret of his birth.

For that secret he was indebted to the religious remorse of his supposed father, Jonas Wilson, who being on his deathbed, and not caring to pass the portals with the burden on his soul, drew the lad toward him and told him who he was. After Wilson died the young fellow set off for Worcester to meet his father face to face. Their first meeting, Wilson says, was exactly as has been described. He did meet Moen on that particular morning, and after observing the signs of wealth and luxury that abounded, he demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done to the one who should be the heir to all. Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad, and would have driven him forth, but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly, and upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself, he said:

"I will force you to acknowledge me, and the world shall know you for what you are." Then, "Doc" says, the banker deacon became alarmed and gave him \$100. By appointment he met Moen the next day and consented to shield his unnatural father from shame. The father had in the meantime married again after the death of "Doc's" mother, and had married into a family which would have scorned Moen had they known of the scandal. Then, according to Wilson's story, the Wilsons, who knew the secret of his parentage, seeing that "Doc" had money, and knowing that it came from Moen, began to urge claims upon him. Their demands increased, and to satisfy them he had to apply to Moen for money, and in that way much of the sum received from the banker was sent. Wilson says that these demands upon

him grew so exorbitant that he was almost impoverished by them. The Engley suits were settled, he said, at Moen's suggestion and with Moen's money because the latter feared his relationship to Wilson would come out some way in the trial.

Wilson has letters, which he says were written by Moen, acknowledging the relationship and calling him "dear son." These letters he produced Wednesday. He says he is the injured one, as, instead of being reared as a gentleman and brought up amid all the luxuries which his father's wealth could purchase, he was cast adrift, reared as a peasant boy, without education, and without any of the refinements of life which would have been his had his cruel parent done right. Wilson says he can no longer endure the calumnies with which he is assailed, and that his confession of the secret is true in every respect.

Moen Says the Story is a Lie.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 2.—The announcement that "Doc" Wilson had stated that Moen was his father, caused great excitement here. Mr. Moen was seen as he came from prayer meeting, and reporters tried to interview him, but he would say nothing except that the story was a lie. Mr. Rice, Moen's brother-in-law and counsel, also denied the story, and said there was plenty of evidence to refute it.

The Milwaukee Anarchists.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The state adduced very strong testimony Wednesday in the case of Paul Grottkau, charged with inciting to riot. Several witnesses swore that in his speech, made just before the crowd marched to the factories, he had exhorted them to brace up, mark all policemen and take a decided stand against them and the militia. "Every laborer must have a revolver to-day that shoots at least across the road and kills a policeman if necessary," he yelled to the infuriated crowd.

Mrs. Capt. Black has been a constant attendant in the court-room since the case opened.

A Drink-Crazed Man's Ugly Work.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Frederick Wesner, a well-to-do German, but a hard drinker, returned to his home at Riverside, N. J., Wednesday after a three days' debauch. After destroying all the furniture, he saturated the debris with kerosene and ignited it. Then, seizing an ax, he made a savage attack on his wife. Neighbors, attracted by the flames, arrived just in time to save the woman's life. Mrs. Wesner is severely, but not fatally, injured.

Alleged Fraudulent Assignment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Anton Reves, cloak manufacturer, 50 Lispenard Street, assigned Wednesday to J. P. Berg, with preferences of \$2,750. In January he claimed \$40,000 assets and \$6,000 liabilities. Reves was arrested after making the assignment, his former bookkeeper, Harry Kemp, having made affidavit that Reves arranged with him to fix up the books and set fire to the store, Kemp to receive \$2,000 for his services. Reves denies the charges, and says Kemp is a black-mailer.

All Serene in American Opera.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Thurber said Wednesday night that the trouble in the American opera had been adjusted, and that Mme. Fursch-Madl would sing in "Aida" Thursday night. Mr. Thomas was right in the matter and his request had been acceded to.

An Organ for Live Stock Men.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 2.—A paper in the interest of the International Range association, to be published by The Range Journal Publishing company, was incorporated Tuesday. The paid up capital is \$25,000. The Journal will succeed The Colorado Live Stock Record.

Charged with Illegal Voting.

PERRI, Ind., Dec. 2.—Robert Fox, a hotel keeper of Mexico, preferred charges Wednesday against William Delman, postmaster at Mexico, for illegal voting, claiming that Delman voted at Indianapolis and at Mexico in the last election.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.
On the board of trade to-day the quotations in grain and provisions were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 January, opened 76½c, closed 76½c; February, opened 77½c, closed 77½c; May, opened 82½c, closed 82½c. Corn—No. 2 January, opened 37½c, closed 37½c; February, opened 37½c, closed 37½c; May, opened 42½c, closed 42½c. Oats—No. 2 December, opened 25½c, closed 25½c; May, opened 31c, closed 31c. Pork—January, opened \$10.60, closed \$10.85; February, opened \$10.65, closed \$10.85. Lard—January, opened \$6.10, closed \$6.17½.

Live Stock—The Union stock yards report the following prices: Hogs—Market opened fairly active, with choice and heavy lots steady; mixed and coarse, 5½c lower; light grades \$3.50@3.90; rough packing, \$3.60@3.75; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.80@4.15. Cattle—Buyers all bidding, 10@15c lower; very slow; beefs, \$3.40@4.90; butchers, \$1.40@3.00; stockers, \$1.90@3.30. Sheep—Very weak on common; best grades, steady; sales, \$2.00@2.75; mostly, \$2.75@3.25.

Produce: Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@28c per lb; good dairy, 18@20c; packing, 11@13c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 2½@2c per doz; ice-house, 20c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 5@6c per lb; ducks and geese, 5@8c; turkeys, 8c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 4½@48c per bu on track; Early Rose, 40@45c; Beauty of Hebron, 45@48c. Apples—Fair to good shipping, \$1.75@2.50 per bbl.

New York.

Wheat—No. 1 red state 90½c; No. 2 do, 86½c; No. 2 red winter, December, 86½c; do January, 88½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 47½c; do December, 46½c. Oats—No. 1 white state, 37½@38c; No. 2 do, 36@36½c. Rye—Dull. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; new mess, \$10.50@11.00. Lard—\$6.35 December; \$6.39 January; \$6.47 February.

Detroit.

Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 78½c; cash Michigan red, 79½c; No. 2 red, 79½c cash and December; 80½c bid January; 82½c February; 87c May. Corn—30c. Oats—No. 2, 20c; No. 2 white, 22½c.

California's Big Trees Going.

The "big trees" of California will soon be extinct. Seventeen lumber companies, owning from 3,000 to 25,000 acres of redwood forests each, are waging the war of extermination with all the weapons known to the modern logging camp. The demand for the wood is unlimited, and all the mills are kept at work to the limit of their capacity. The forests are large, but the forces employed against them are swift and irresistible.—Missouri Republican.

ENGLISH HOME LIFE.

COUNTRY VILLAGE EXISTENCE FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

Houses and the Architecture Thereof. The English "Kitchen"—The Matutinal Meal of Tea—The Process of Buttering the Bread—"Grace."

The houses in Eldon are built of brick, and are mostly of a dingy cream color. Their architecture is severely simple. No "gaudy abodes" offend the eye. The windows are guileless of outside blinds, and therefore no contrasting color mars the universal cream. Inside the inevitable Venetian blind appears, clumsy and ugly, and below it the equally inevitable half curtain of lace or muslin.

The upper windows are graced by the white pine back of a dressing case, which, for some reason known only to the British mind, is always placed there. The only redeeming feature of these houses is the profusion of flowers by which they are surrounded.

From the front doorway of each house a neatly kept walk extends to the gate, bordered on either side by a strip of velvety lawn, broken by circular beds of flowers, the whole inclosed by the regulation hawthorn hedge. In front of this hedge, between it and the "pavement," as an English sidewalk is called, stands a "paling" or fence of rough, unpainted board, worm eaten, weatherbeaten and decayed—such a fence as a Chelsea mechanic would blush to see inclosing his back yard, but in no way incongruous to the taste of a London business man.

THE ENGLISH "KITCHENER."

Having for several weeks enjoyed the privilege of obtaining "board and residence" in one of these Eldon houses, we became tolerably familiar with the inhabitants and their mode of living. As regards conveniences in the way of doing the necessary work of a house, England is still in the dark ages. The worst thing, perhaps, is the "kitchener," a sort of range, which any American house-keeper would annihilate after one trial. It is made of iron, and built into the shallow fireplace, from which it does not project at all. A tiny fire box, with an open grate in the front that cannot be closed, sends out an intense heat over a space about a foot square, and diffuses a mild warmth over the rest. The hot-water tank is a square box inside the "kitchener," on the left of the fire box, and the other occupies a similar position on the right.

There are no pipes to convey the water to any other part of the house, the only means of obtaining it being through a faucet projecting from the front of the "kitchener." The latter is provided with several "hids," but the one over the firebox is the only one where sufficient heat to boil water can be had.

There are no screens for doors or windows. Flies, wasps and earwigs have free access. The latter are an unendurable pest. They are everywhere in countless myriads. Before dressing in the morning it is necessary to carefully inspect each article of clothing, or run the risk of several sharp nips from the earwigs' formidable forceps.

We quite agree with the queen's correspondent in her statement that "coffee, brown bread, pork and beans and doughnuts are a bilious diet," still we can manage to digest at least a portion of them once a week. But when it comes to sitting down to the regular English matutinal meal of tea, bacon, fish cake and marmalade 365 days in the year, we shudder at the thought of the result. We candidly confess a preference for a genuine American breakfast, consisting of a juicy steak, baked potatoes and snowy rolls hot from the oven, flanked by such delicious coffee as England never saw, and delicate cakes, with golden maple honey that literally "melt in the mouth."

A NONDESCRIPT MEAL.

English lunch is a nondescript sort of meal, and not so often heard of as the fashionable 5 o'clock tea. Tea in England is the universal panacea for all evils, from the loss of one's appetite to that of one's best beloved. It is offered everywhere with nauseating frequency and persistence. To refuse it is as disgraceful as not to belong to the Established church.

At 5 o'clock in all well regulated families it is dispensed by the mistress of the house, accompanied by thin slices of bread and butter. Rich looking fruit cake, or "kike," as the English call it, is also offered, and we admired it greatly until we tasted it, and discovered that mutton dripping had been substituted for butter in its composition.

One is never expected to butter his own bread in England. The loaf is placed on the table, and the host, after asking if the guest will take butter, and receiving an affirmative reply, carefully butters the face of the loaf and then cuts off the slice. The bread is never placed on the table in slices, except at the 5 o'clock tea, and then it is already buttered.

The principal business of the English, from 5 to 10 o'clock, is eating. It savors of coarseness to our more refined American ideas, but it is perhaps necessary to make up for the lack of any nourishing food in the earlier part of the day.

We neglected to mention that "grace before meat" is never omitted at an English table. Where there are children in the family they fight for the privilege of saying it. Where we boarded the duty devolved upon our landlady. Grasping a dish cover in each hand she would close her eyes and rapidly ejaculate: "For what we are about to receive the Lord make us truly thankful will you have fish cake or bacon?" whipping off the covers with the last words.—Boston Transcript.

Blushed for His Sex.

I would not have believed it had I not seen it with my own eyes in the Merchants' barber shop the other day. A bald headed man with a pretty mustache came in to get shaved. After the operation was performed the barber took a slate pencil, heated it in a gas jet, and proceeded to curl his customer's mustache. He spent several minutes at the task, the bald headed man directing him in a querulous manner until he was satisfied with the position of every hair. The barber then took a stick of black pomade and carefully touched up his man's eyebrows and eyelashes, gave his bald spot a dab with a powder bag and bounced him out of the chair. I actually blushed for my sex, and will never again have anything to say about the follies of women.—Pioneer Press.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.	
Sterling Passenger.....	7:02, A. M.
Pacific Express.....	10:52, "
Marshalltown Passenger.....	2:05, P. M.
Leaves.....	2:20, "
Denver Passenger.....	3:10, A. M.
Freight.....	3:57, P. M.
Freight.....	7:47, P. M.
Freight.....	1:43, "
GOING WEST.	
Sterling Passenger.....	7:42, P. M.
Pacific Express.....	3:42, "
Marshalltown Passenger.....	leaves 12:45, "
Denver Passenger.....	2:05, A. M.
Freight (except Munday).....	5:48, "
Freight.....	12:55, P. M.
Freight.....	3:40, "
Freight.....	5:40, "
Freights carrying passengers.	
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.	
H. E. HAND, Agent.	

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.	
GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger.....	11:04 A. M.
Passenger.....	12:37 A. M.
New Passenger.....	5:57 P. M.
GOING NORTH.	
Passenger.....	4:15 P. M.
Passenger.....	12:37 A. M.
New Passenger.....	6:16 A. M.
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.	
Daily except Sunday.	
Daily except Monday.	

AGUAS CALIENTES.

A TRAVELER'S EXPERIENCE AT A NOTED MEXICAN RESORT.

Hundreds of People Disporting Themselves at the Public Bathing—The Luxury of a Hot Bath—Horse Cars in Mexico—Tin Horns.

This charming city is quite a noted resort, on account of its hot water springs. Its name, Aguas Calientes, means warm waters. There is a great deal here to interest a stranger, but the baths are the principal attraction, and they are very fine. If some enterprising Yankee could come down here, take possession of these springs and extensively advertise them he would make money; but the present owners are tainted with the usual slowness and conservatism of the average Mexican, and consequently they do only a moderate business. The baths are about a mile and a half from the city, at the end of a very broad, beautiful alameda, or shaded avenue, which runs to the city.

One beautiful, bright morning I started for the spring to take my first bath there (bano). Horse cars would carry me, but I preferred to walk in the cool shade of the large trees which line the avenue. There is a canal running on one side of the alameda from the springs to the city. It was built by the city and is called the Municipal canal. It is about five feet wide, and here the populace may bathe to its heart's content, free of charge.

It is the public bathtub, and it is a common thing for hundreds to be seen at one time disporting themselves in its waters. As I walked on the banks I saw men, women and children taking their morning baths, with nature's simple dress for bathing suits. There were also women washing clothes, rubbing them on flat stones in a manner which explained the generally used up appearance of my clothes which had been returned to me the day before from a similar laundry, looking as if they had been through a Mexican war.

A LUXURIOUS BATH.
Arriving at the bath, I was shown to my room, and handed soap, towel and a large white sheet. Not knowing whether this sheet was intended for a bathing suit a towel, or what, I inquired of my polite attendant, and, with the aid of an agreeable Englishman who happened along at the time and acted as an interpreter, I learned that, after bathing, I was to sit down wrapped in this winding sheet, and slowly dry and cool. From the dressing room I descended by a short flight of stone steps to the water, which was about four feet deep, and encompassed by very high stone walls. The space between these walls was about fifteen feet square—large enough for a swim. The temperature of the water was 107 deg.

But the bath—what a luxury! Clear, bubbling, hot water, gushing from a fine gravelly soil, it was simply delightful, and left no enervating effects. The primitiveness and cleanliness constituted one charm of the place. The bathing apartments vary in size, and the water in different basins is of different temperatures. The larger baths cost dos reales (twenty-five cents), while the smaller ones cost only un real (twelve and a half cents).

I must say a little about the horse cars in Mexico. I call them horse cars from habit, but they are usually drawn by donkeys. The horse car here is called la tranvia. The cars are familiar objects in appearance, for they are mostly manufactured in the United States. There are first and second class cars, and sometimes a freight and mail car.

ON A MEXICAN HORSE CAR.
My first ride on a horse car in this country was one morning when I saw standing near the plaza an open car and a closed box car.

I have always considered a ride in an open horse car in warm weather a luxury, and preferable to riding in a box car, and I knew of no reason why my taste should change any in Mexico, so I boarded the open car. But I soon found that I was riding second class, and paid only half the regular first class, or box car, fare, while the first class passengers ride in the box car.

The drivers on most of the cars carry flendish tin horns, which they very frequently blow in the most energetic manner, especially before coming to a corner or a cross street. At first the sound was startling and disagreeable, but I have become accustomed to the music, and can now hear them with complacency, for the sound assures me that somebody is active and awake in this dreamy atmosphere. The noise reminds me of the horn music we are privileged to enjoy in the United States about the Fourth of July time.

One day in my wanderings in this city, I found myself in an ancient cemetery, surrounded by high walls. There were many graves dug, waiting for future occupants. New graves had been trespassed on old ones, and the old ones had been forced to yield up their bones, so that the ground was strewn with bones and fragments of skeletons.—Mexico Cor. Boston Transcript.

A DYING HUMORIST.

REMINISCENCE OF ARTEMUS WARD BEFORE A LONDON AUDIENCE.

The Pitiful Ravages of a Deadly Disease. Clergymen in the Audience—The Moon Out of Fix—The Ice Broken at Last. His Death in a Foreign Land.

I shall never forget the last time I saw Artemus Ward. We were in London, my husband and myself, and learning from a friend that our Yankee humorist was to lecture one night in Egyptian hall we determined to be among his hearers. I had heard him several times in America, and was anxious to see how an English audience would respond to his New World drollery, his unequalled humor.

It was with the hope that we might meet him and have a little chat together that we went quite early, but though we were among the first who gathered there that night he was nowhere to be seen till the lecture commenced.

The people came in in a straggling fashion and occupied the front seats and those in the body of the house. The hall was little more than half full. I remember the lights seemed dim, the distances dark and solemn and the architecture dismal in the extreme. The hall was like a huge tomb built for the reception of dead and gone Pharaohs. On a settee not far from our party five gentlemen sat together. I fancied they were clergymen, and had come with the avowed intention of sitting out the exercises in grave and dignified silence.

THE RAVAGES OF DISEASE.
When Artemus made his appearance it was pitiful to see the ravages disease had made in one short year. His face was thin and pallid, his hollow eyes glistened with a light inexpressibly painful, and held that strange expression peculiar to consumptives, as one looking outside the world. Even as he spoke he caught his breath, evidently in pain, and pressed his hand to his side.

My husband turned to me with the brief sentence, "The man is dying!" and so he was. With one expressive glance about the place, scanning ceiling, lights, shadows and semi-darkness, the man took a step forward, and commenced in his usual halting speech and assumed timidity of manner.

"When the Egyptians—built this hall—the principles of acoustics were not fully understood—neither, it is presumable, had the matter of ventilation been very extensively—ventilated."

There was a smile on the faces of many, but nothing more—and yet the humor of the thing was exquisite. I could not keep my eyes from the five clergymen, who sat shoulder to shoulder, like so many sleek, soft-coated seals. Not a tremor betrayed that they were conscious of muscles—their faces were stern, their lips compressed, their brows unbending. Their stolidity possessed a fascination for me that even Artemus Ward's inimitable personage could not shake off. Again and again his odd fancies provoked from our party both laughter and tears, but still that clerical conclave sat it out, and did not even smile. Could it possibly be that they were oblivious of the subtle wit of his burlesque, the rare changes in his face?

Presently the moon appeared in his comical little panorama, wavered, trembled like a boat struck by a sudden squall and then hung as if suspended, limp and motionless on some lunar hook, midway between sea and sky.

Artemus looked quizzically over to those five clergymen. I think he had seen them all the time out of the corners of his eyes.

LOOKING AFTER HIS MOON.

"If you will excuse me, gentlemen," he said, impressively, "I will go out and see to my moon. I think the moonist, a small boy, a fat boy by the way, an English lad, who is to nightly manage my celestial apparatus, has got cranky or gone to sleep—possibly it may be because the audience is so small to-night, though appreciative"—here a long pause—"that he is afraid I shall cut him short two and sixpence;" and with that he went behind the scenes, perhaps, poor fellow, to gain a moment's respite from pain, and to catch his breath, for he was panting with the exertion of talking, even then.

There was evidently an effort on the part of the five to keep from smiling during this speech, and while Artemus was gone the moon righted itself with a tremendous effort, and glared in such a unique fashion that first one and finally all my five stocks and stones, as I had mentally denominated them, relapsed into audible laughter, and their white chokers began to wrinkle.

Artemus came back; he glanced at the side seats, and saw that the ice was broken. It was what he had been waiting and working for, and it seemed that the triumph gave him new life. From that moment those five men were slaves of his humor. They laughed till they cried, and most certainly the brilliant showman outdid himself. Every movement, every glance provoked peals of laughter. It was as if, having put restraint upon themselves so long, they were eager to make up for it. I was satisfied. The gifted son of America was at last appreciated, and though the applause came late, it did come, and Artemus Ward went home happy.

Some few days after that a friend called to see the humorist. He was sick and almost speechless, yet managed to repeat some witticism about his sands of life terminating on a sand bar, and spoke regretfully of never expecting to see his native land again.

He never did—the next day he was dead.—Mary A. Denison in New York Graphic.

A Near-Sighted Colored Man.

"What do you mean by using that violence towards your wife?" asked the Austin recorder of Sam Johnsoning.

"I didn't use no violence, boss."

"But you did; her face is all swollen up from the blow. Didn't you strike her?"

"Yes, boss, but hit was an accident. Ise neah sighted."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Heaps, boss, heaps. Yer see I was at de gate and was gwinter go down town, and I jess kissed my han' ter Mitildy."

"Kissed your hand to her?"

"Yes, boss, kissed my han' to her, but owing ter de defect in my eyes, I sposed she was mor'n twenty feet off, but she wasn't. She was so close ter me dat de back ob my han' hit her smack in de mouf. I nebber was so apribed in my life."

"Well, there is another surprise in store for you. You pay \$20 and costs or you go to the county jail."—Texas Sittings.

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SHERRIES.
Vino Fino Sherry Wine, very old 75c. worth \$1.00
Cabinet Sherry Wine.....60c. .85

ANGELICAS.
Pure Angelica Wine, vintage 1880 75c. worth \$1.00
Angelica, very fine.....60c. .85

CLARETS.
Red Zinfandel, extra superior.....85c. worth \$1.25
Claret wine, St. Julien.....50c. .75

CATAWBA
Dry Catawba, 6 years old.....75c. worth \$1.00
Sweet Catawba, 6 years old.....75c. .75
Rine Wines, (Hochheimer) im.....75c. .75

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